

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

The *in vivo* effect of Type I interferon (IFN) can be prolonged by administering the interferon in the form of a complex with an IFN binding chain of the human interferon α/β receptor (IFNAR). Such a complex also improves the stability of the IFN and enhances the potency of the IFN. The complex may be a non-covalent complex or one in which the IFN and the IFNAR are bound by a covalent bond or a peptide. When bound by a peptide bond in the form of a fusion protein, the IFN may be separated from the IFNAR by means of a peptide linker. Such a fusion protein may be produced by recombinant DNA technology. Storing IFN in the form of such a complex improves the storage life of the IFN and permits storage under milder conditions than would otherwise be possible.